VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1072)

Name of Candidate	VIKRAM GREWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	140631
Center	ONLINE	Date	08-09-18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain why it is important to urgently address the problem of poor land records and infirmity of land titles in India. Also discuss how this problem can be addressed. **(150 Words) 10**

व्याख्या कीजिए कि भारत में ख़राब भू-अभिलेखों एवं भूमि अधिकारों के सुदृढ़ नहीं होने की समस्या का तत्काल समाधान करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है।

India is a land-based economy. 49% of population and 17% of GDP is attributed to agriculture. However, the problem of poor land records & infirmity of land titles persists.

☆ POOR LAND RECORDS

- Most of the land holders are small and marginal farmers (1-2 hectares)
- There is a need to digitalize land records to have adequate data regarding ownership patterns.
- Most of the system still runs on colonial 'patta' system, needs modernization

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ INFIRMITY OF LAND TITLES

- Land reform of 1940's-50's were inadequate
- 'Land' is a state subject & thus has wide-ranging variations in law.
- Most tenants have no occupancy rights.
- Land titles of about 1.1 billion sq km have not been consolidated yet
- Farming is becoming less profitable due to this.
- High encroachment levels in rural areas.

★ This problem can be address by:

1. Digitalization of land records and their proper handling.
2. New legislation eg. Land Leasing Act & Model Contract Farming Act of NITI Aayog.
3. New land-pooling policy, APMC act amendments.
4. Diversification of data collection.

MS Swaminathan committee gives some recommendations for land consolidation & recognition of tenants rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the special features of the infrastructure sector that make its financing a challenge? What measures have been taken to facilitate adequate amount of finance to this sector?

(150 Words) 10

अवसंरचना क्षेत्रक के वे विशेष लक्षण क्या हैं जो इसके वित्तीयन को चुनौतीपूर्ण बना देते हैं? इस क्षेत्रक में वित्त की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कौन-से उपाय किए गए हैं।

Infrastructure sector includes the capital building of physical and social structures like roads, electricity and health, education respectively for sustained economic & human growth. Its financing has witnessed a slide recently.

☆ Features that block Infrastructure financing

- Unfavourable Govt. policy
- Long term facet of investment
- Scale of funding reqd. is huge
- Last mile connectivity issues
- Wide varying cooperation & collaboration reqd.
- Constant monitoring & maintenance
- Differences in PPP terms.
- Absence of instant outcomes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

☆ MEASURES TAKEN:

1. HAM model of PPP in place of EPC & BOT models to lower risk.
2. IIFCL intituted for financing.
3. NIIF for category - II Alternate Investment Fund.
4. Kelkar committee recommendations
5. P-2-P funding being explored.
6. Innovations like ReITs, InVITs.

Infrastructure Financing Committee headed by Deepak Parikh has also given some effective points like 'renegotiation of contracts' clause for better results.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Despite favourable circumstances, India's electronics manufacturing has been unable to respond to the rising demand. Discuss. What steps can be taken to address this situation? **(150 Words) 10**

अनुकूल परिस्थितियों के बावजूद, भारत का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स विनिर्माण बढ़ती मांग के प्रति अनुक्रिया करने में असमर्थ रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। इस परिस्थिति को संबोधित करने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

India's electronic manufacturing was placed at only 0.5% of the global manufacturing by volume. The MeITy's Fast Track Task Force (FTTF) has aimed at reaching 2.5% by 2025.

★ FACTORS of favourability:

① Demand: over 650 million mobile subscribers in 2015-16. eg. Digital India

② Demography: over 63% are between 15 to 59 years – and technology, electronics is in heavy demand.

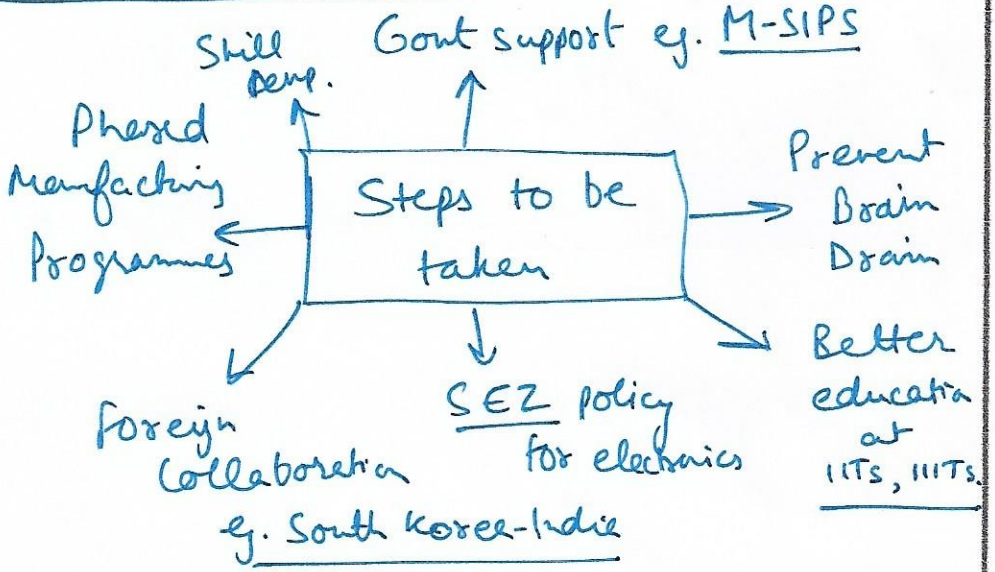
③ Talent: Indians from engineering background occupy great potential.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ FACTORS OF POOR RESPONSE:

1. Foreign giants like Apple, Samsung have replaced local players.
2. Absence of manufacturing subsidy.
3. Quality & efficiency low with respect to Chinese products eg. Xiaomi.
4. Loss of enterprises like Karbonn, Lemon.
5. Poor cost-benefit ratio.

★



NITI Aayog's 3 year Action Agenda pushes for electronic manufacturing for employment as well as M-governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Despite registering a high growth rate in the post-reform era, India continues to witness a high incidence of poverty. Explain this paradox and suggest ways to resolve it. **(150 Words) 10**

आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद की अवधि में उच्च संवृद्धि दर दर्ज करने के बावजूद, भारत लगातार निर्धनता की अति व्यापकता का साक्षी रहा है। इस विरोधाभास की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसका समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The infamous 'Hindu rate of growth' of 3-3.5% was broken by post-reform era after 1991 to reach levels of 7-7.5% GDP growth by 2014. However, according to World Bank over 45 million in India earn less than $1.9 a day.

★ PARADOX OF GROWTH & POVERTY

1. Inequitable growth due to rise of capitalism & free trade.
2. Domestic producers have been exposed to foreign disruption & competition.
3. Climate change is leading to unfavourable production in agriculture - loss to 52% of population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Diversion of funds from Govt subsidies.

(5) Black market & rise of intermediaries.

(6) Flawed employment schemes eg. MGNREGA

★ SUGGESTED MEASURES :

(1) Focus on formalization of the over 90% informal economy.

(2) Direct Benefit transfer eg. food subsidy.

(3) GST must be simplified & made pro-poor.

(4) Poverty data collection standardization

(5) Prospects of Universal Basic Income by Eco Survey 2016-17.

The various recommendations of Alagh, Lakdavala, Tendulkar & Rangarajan committee on poverty estimation must be streamlined to achieve SDG No. 1 - 'Zero Poverty'.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. In light of the argument that India has entered a regime of "permanent surpluses", discuss whether the time has come to remove agricultural commodities completely from Essential Commodities Act. **(150 Words) 10**
इस तर्क के आलोक में कि भारत "स्थायी अधिशेषों" के युग में प्रवेश कर गया है, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या कृषि जिंसों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम से पूर्णतया हटा देने का समय आ गया है।

The predicted Marxian perspective of crisis of surplus has plagued India since instances of overproduction, especially in 2013-14 when a bumper harvest did not lead to any specific growth.

★ Essential Commodities Act, 1955 was enacted to
- impose stock holding limits.
- prevent hoarding of grain.
- keep cost of grains low.

★ However, it has failed to:
- yield farmers profit leading to over 10,000 farmer suicides in this century.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- prevent inflation which was at its peak in 2012-13.
- promote enterprise in agriculture.

☆ Therefore, it has become an imperative to move away from reactionary measures such as:

- raids on godowns for hoarding
- impose duty free imports
- restrict export & inter-state transportation

• Way forward is to make structural changes to Essential Commodities Act & correct the open-ended MSP policy.

- Crops must be aligned with local conditions
- Diversification to oilseeds, pulses etc.
- Focus on allied sector.

The recent crises in Sugar Sector presents us with opportunities to make better amendments to policies

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The 1988 National Forest Policy (NFP) was visionary in its scope and ambition. However, there is a need for a new forest policy in the current context. Discuss. **(150 Words) 10**

1988 की राष्ट्रीय वन नीति (NFP) अपने विषय-क्षेत्र और लक्ष्य की दृष्टि से दूरदर्शी थी। हालांकि, वर्तमान संदर्भ में एक नवीन वन नीति की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The National Forest Policy, 1988 was a prudent document that set the 33% tree cover target for a better sustainable future of India.

☆ However, there is a need for a new forest policy because of the changing scenario:

- wide-ranging encroachments on forests.
- low use of CAMPA funds & compensatory afforestation.
- Shrinking cover of Very Dense forest category acc. State of Forest report
- increasing incidence of forest fires by 28% from 2010-11 to 2016-17.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- eviction of tribals from their native forest dwelling places & implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- Address the conflict of interest in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)
- address the death of water resources (depleting at 60% of its usual rate) in forest areas.

★ The draft National Forest Policy, 2018 focuses on agro forestry, urban greens, PPP involvement, collaboration with NGOs as well as efficient Data Collection.

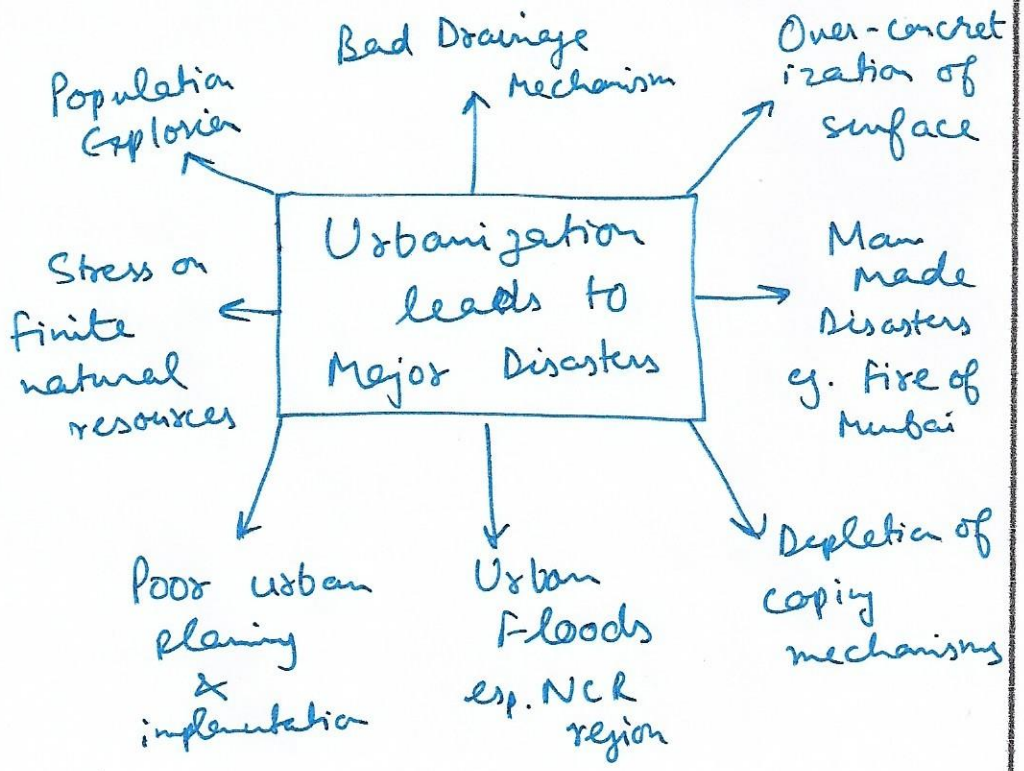
The FRI said tree cover is at 24.3% which is way behind our target of 33%. Thus we must implement the new draft at the earliest.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. How does rapid urbanization increases the vulnerability to major disasters? Explaining with examples, suggest measures to develop disaster-resilient cities. **(150 Words) 10**

द्रुत शहरीकरण प्रमुख आपदाओं के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाता है। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा-प्रत्यास्थ शहरों का विकास करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Rate of urbanization is predicted to increase from 31% to 42% by 2025. India and the world have been facing acute disaster vulnerability due to this.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ MEASURES TO DEVELOP DISASTER-RESILIENT CITIES

① Data collection: for eg, Composite Infra Index shows the resources of the city to give better KPIs to policy.

② Hazard Mapping: ISRO's CARTOSAT & RISAT as well as LANDSAT are used to measure vulnerability.

③ Technological upgradation: LiDAR tech. was used in Bangalore for scaning.

④ Traditional knowledge with new approach eg. Paper bags can reduce drain blockage by plastics.

⑤ DRR infrastructure eg. building roads according to durability w.r.t. monsoon.

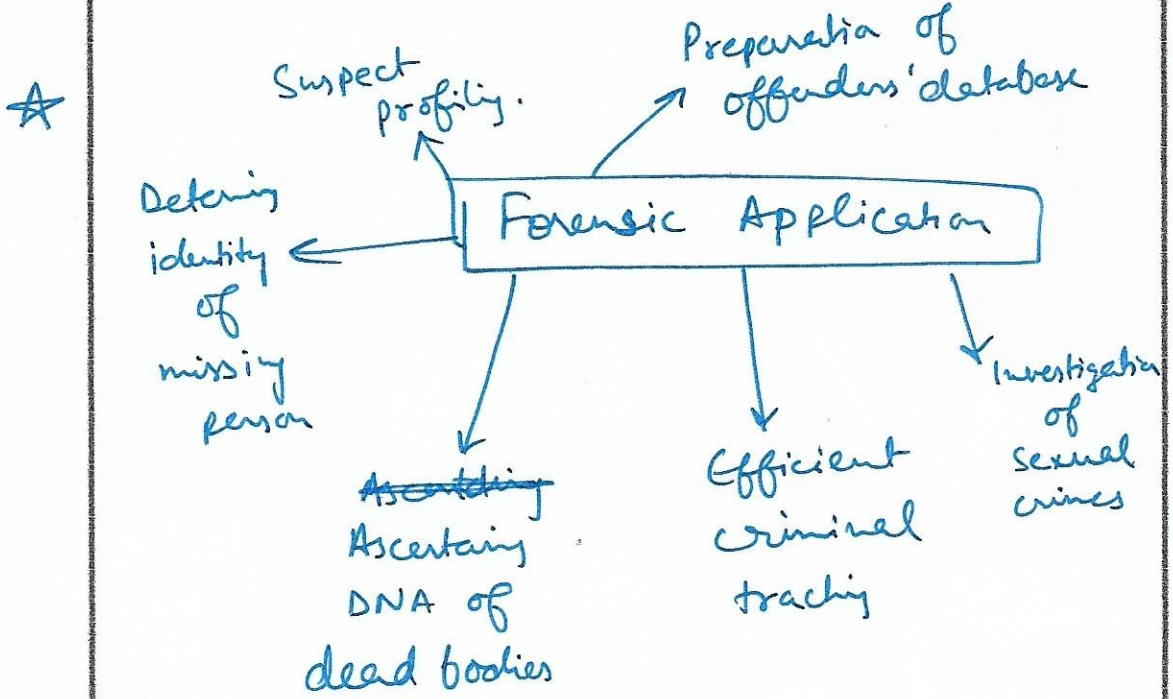
The Smart Cities & AMRUT projects must be aligned with the Sendai framework & Yokohama Strategy for disaster risk reduction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain DNA profiling and highlight its forensic application. Also discuss the significance of DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2018 in this regard. **(150 Words) 10**

डीएनए प्रोफाइलिंग की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके फॉरेंसिक अनुप्रयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में डीएनए प्रौद्योगिकी (प्रयोग और लागू होना) विनियमन विधेयक, 2018 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

DNA profiling was invented by American scientist Alec Jeffrys. It is the determination & recording of DNA samples from a person in order to achieve specific advantages w.r.t. identification & crime-solving.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ DNA profiling is done by
- arrangement of nucleotides (A,G,T,C) of a human's DNA.
- matching of exact copies - as no 2 people have same DNA.
- works better than fingerprinting

☆ SIGNIFICANCE OF DNA Tech. Reg. Bill (2018)

- Centralization of regulation through DNA regulatory Board at National level
- Decentralization through DNA Data Banks at state level.
- Aid to efficient criminal investigation & justice system.
- Prevent harassment of suspect

However, (i) it must take into account privacy of individual; (ii) consent, (iii) must not lead to tramping of evidence; (iv) state profiling. Recent laws in China & US can be treated as model examples for DNA profiling.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What is meant by the term Blue Water Capabilities? In this context, identify the key measures that have been undertaken to enhance the blue water capabilities of the Indian Navy. **(150 Words) 10**

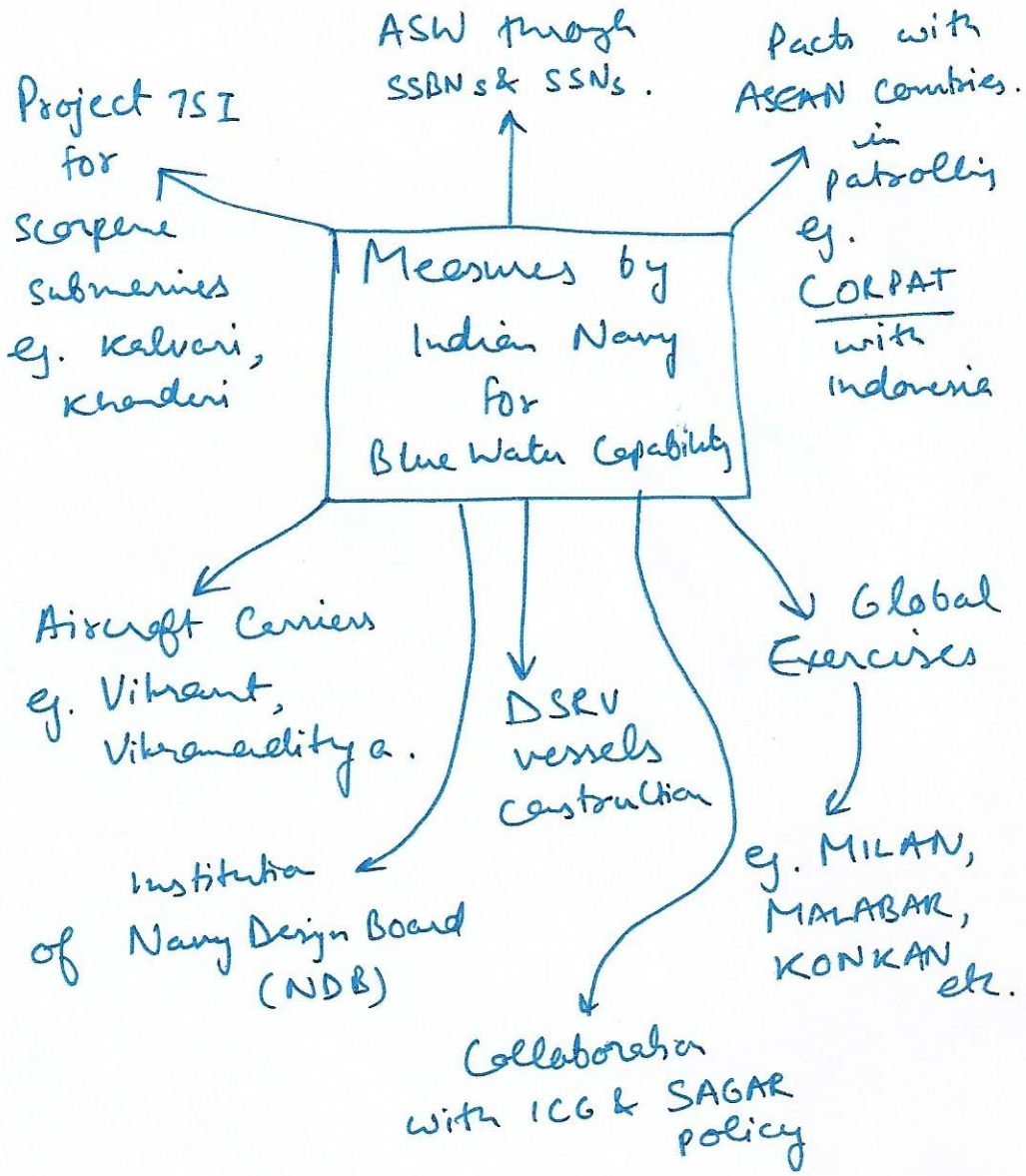
ब्लू वाटर क्षमताएँ पद का क्या अर्थ है? इस प्रसंग में भारतीय नौसेना की ब्लू वाटर क्षमताओं का संवर्द्धन करने के लिए किए गए प्रमुख उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Blue Water Capabilities are the third stage advanced capacities of a Nation's Navy to operate in high seas & ocean. It is a notch ahead to Green & Brown water capabilities.

- It includes submarine warfare
- Power projection capacity
- HADR & IS&I capabilities.
- Infrastructural abilities & equipment e.g. Aircraft carriers etc.

India is presently evolving from a Green to Blue Water Navy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



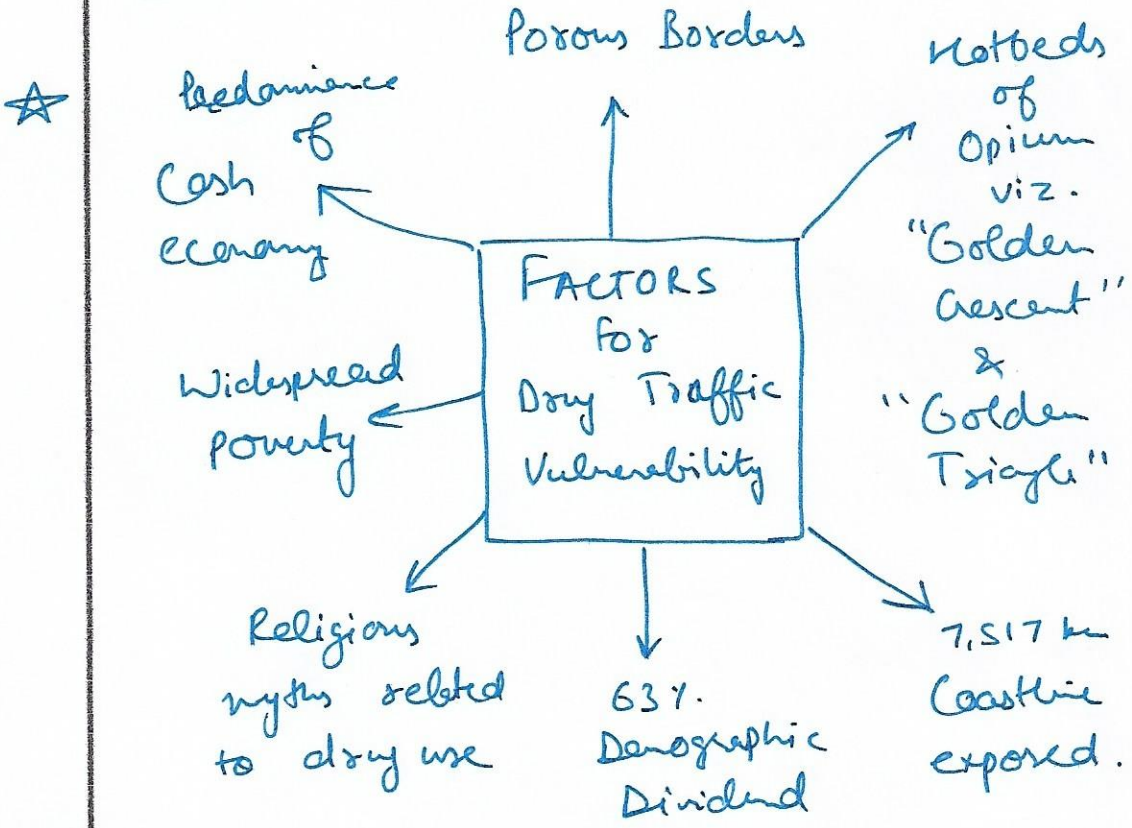
Further capabilities will be increased after US-India operationalize LEMOA & COMCASA agreements.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Identify the factors that make India vulnerable to drug trafficking? Also discuss the key steps taken to deal with it in our country. **(150 Words) 10**

उन कारकों की पहचान कीजिए जो भारत को ड्रग तस्करी के प्रति सुभेद्य बनाते हैं? साथ ही, हमारे देश में इससे निपटने के लिए उठाए गए प्रमुख कदमों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a geostrategically vulnerable position to drug trafficking. NCRB data shows a 36% rise in drug-related crimes from 2014-15 to 2016-17.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ KEY STEPS:

① Legislation: Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 as well as Drugs & Cosmetic Act, 1940.

② Institutions: ED, Drug Bureau under Home Ministry carry out vigilance.

③ Social behavior: anti-Drug campaigns on TV & news Media under NRHM & NUHM.

④ Secure Borders: through CIBMS at Pakistan & BPG prosposed.

⑤ Digitization: to restrict cash flow to Black economy.

We must pursue Art 47 for better public health conditions & shun intoxication to achieve UN SDG No. 3 - Better Health.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. How do higher global crude oil prices affect the Indian economy? What steps can be taken to gradually insulate India from global oil price volatility in the long term? **(250 Words) 15**

कच्चे तेल की उच्च वैश्विक कीमतें भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित करती हैं? दीर्घावधि में भारत को वैश्विक तेल की अस्थिर कीमतों से सुरक्षित करने के लिए उत्तरोत्तर कौन-से कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

The recent rise in the global crude oil prices have led to inflation in the Indian market. These changes affect the economy in several ways.

★ IMPACT OF CRUDE OIL ON ECONOMY

(1) Crude Oil purchase consists of about $150 bn of India's imports this will increase our debt in international market.

(2) Current Account Deficit (CAD)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

has increased from 1.8% in 1st quarter to 2.6% in 2nd quarter of 2018-19.

(3) Inflation: food prices & cost of consumer goods rise due to high cost of transportation from expensive fuel.

(4) Implementation of services gets affected and thus services become more costly.

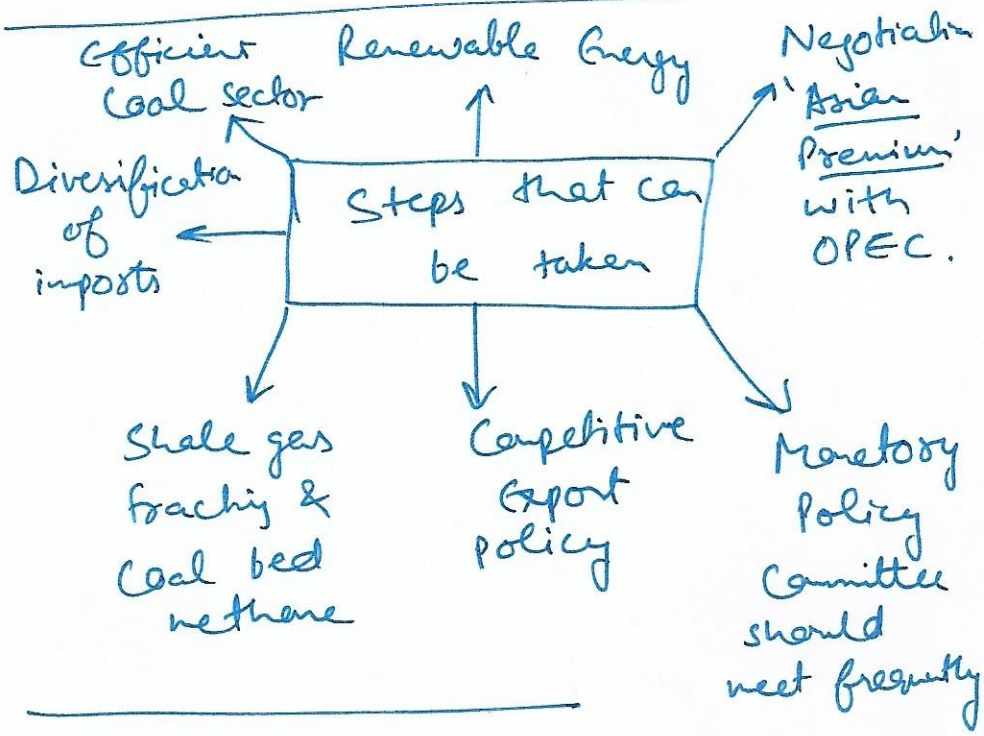
(5) Depreciation of rupee can be enforced by oil prices has imports become expensive & value of currency declines.

(6) Exchange rate is affected as a result and India's foreign policy is also affected.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ Steps that have been taken:

- Dynamic fuel pricing.
- Less imports from Middle east.
- Lowering of excise duties on OMCs.



India's recent National Biofuel Policy -2018 can work wonders in reducing impact of oil prices.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Critically discuss the role of private sector in skill development in India in recent years. In this context, what are the measures required to improve oversight as well as financing in the skill development sector?

(250 Words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में कौशल विकास में निजी क्षेत्रक की भूमिका की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, कौशल विकास क्षेत्रक में निरीक्षण और साथ ही वित्तीयन में सुधार के लिए कौन-से उपाय आवश्यक हैं?

Skill Development in India has been marked by nationwide schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana & DDU-Gramin Kaushal Vikas Yojana. However the role of private sector remains crucial.

☆ Successes of private sector in skilling institutions / development:

- Overly 1.5 lakh private centres collaborate with the Skill India programme
- The standard of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) have been adopted by private skill centres

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Over 50,000 Crore through CSR funds have been directed to Skill India
- Private Banks have given huge PSL lending to Skill Institutions

★ Limitations :

- Employment has still remain very low in terms of jobs & opportunities in private sector.
- Rising NPAs of private sector limits their potential to engage.
- Ground level participation acc. to a study by McKenzie still remains in only certain areas eg. textile, metal work etc.
- Urban bias of private sector has led to gap in rural skilling

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

☆ MEASURES REQD.:

→ **To Improve Oversight**

- RPL enforcement
- NITI Aayog's role
- Monitoring of funding from foreign MoUs.
- Institutional structure for monitoring
- Amendment of Apprentice Act
- Need for skill index

→ **Financing**

- STRIVE, SANKALP
- World Bank aided projects
- Kirit Somaiya committee suggestions
- Listing of AIFs on stocks
- Follow international funding patterns

The Shanda Prasad committee has wide ranging suggestions for Skilling India. These must be considered.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The e-commerce sector has been booming in India for the last few years. Examine the need for its regulation in light of the recently proposed draft e-commerce policy. Further, identify the challenges that the sector is currently facing. **(250 Words) 15**

ई-कॉमर्स क्षेत्रक विगत कुछ वर्षों से भारत में तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित ड्राफ्ट ई-कॉमर्स नीति के आलोक में इसके विनियमन की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक द्वारा वर्तमान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां की पहचान कीजिए।

A recent draft by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry on the basis of Rita Teatia committee on e-Commerce policy was released.

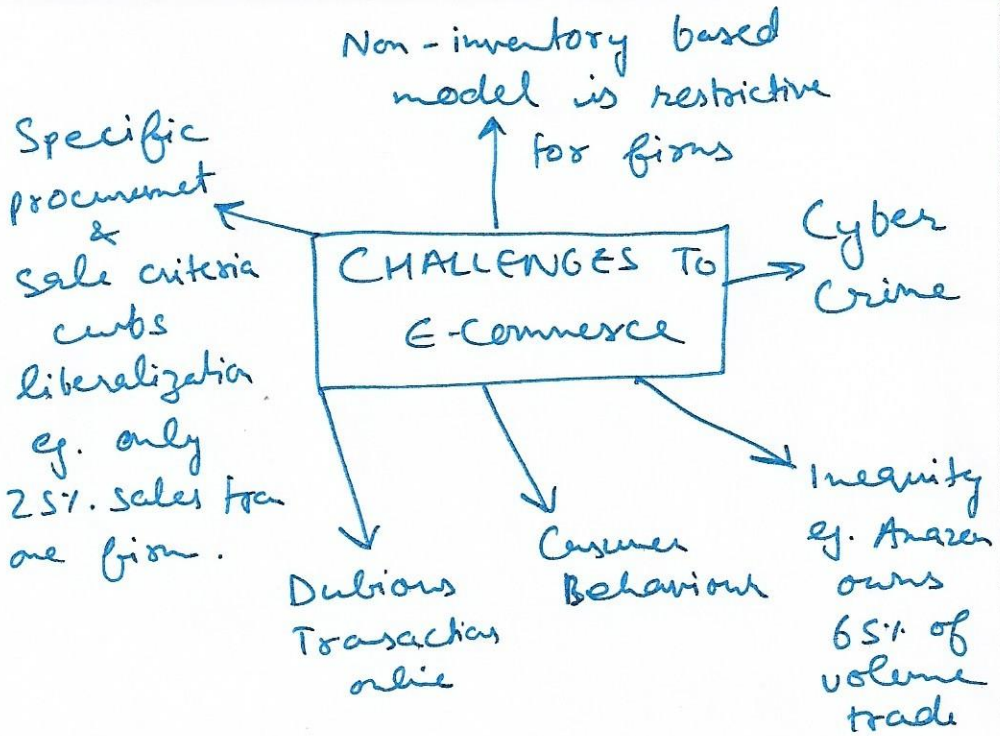
★ NEED FOR E-COMMERCE POLICY

- Over 730 million Internet subscribers are predicted to be present in India by TRAI.
- Expansion of small firms & MSME sector has seen participation in e-commerce.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Online service delivery is focus of m-governance & NeGP schemes of govt. of India.
- Skill development in services sector is highest among others. Thus, e-commerce will give them job opportunities.
- Regulation is needed to protect domestic firms from entry of Walmart & Amazon like international giants in e-commerce.
- Regulation of FDI is needed to harness more revenue.
- Customer delivery & Consumer Protection can be observed only be regulation of e-commerce.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Deloitte rate Indian e-commerce to grow from $20 bn in 2017-18 to over $250 bn by 2030, thus an e-commerce policy must be forwarded at the earliest.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Explaining the importance, highlight the achievements of dairy sector in India. Examine whether over-production is the reason for the problems being faced by the dairy industry. Give some solutions to address the problems. **(250 Words) 15**

भारत में डेयरी क्षेत्र के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसकी उपलब्धियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या अति-उत्पादन डेयरी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का कारण है। इन समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

The Dairy Sector in India occupies over 10% of the production by volume of Indian agro-based production.

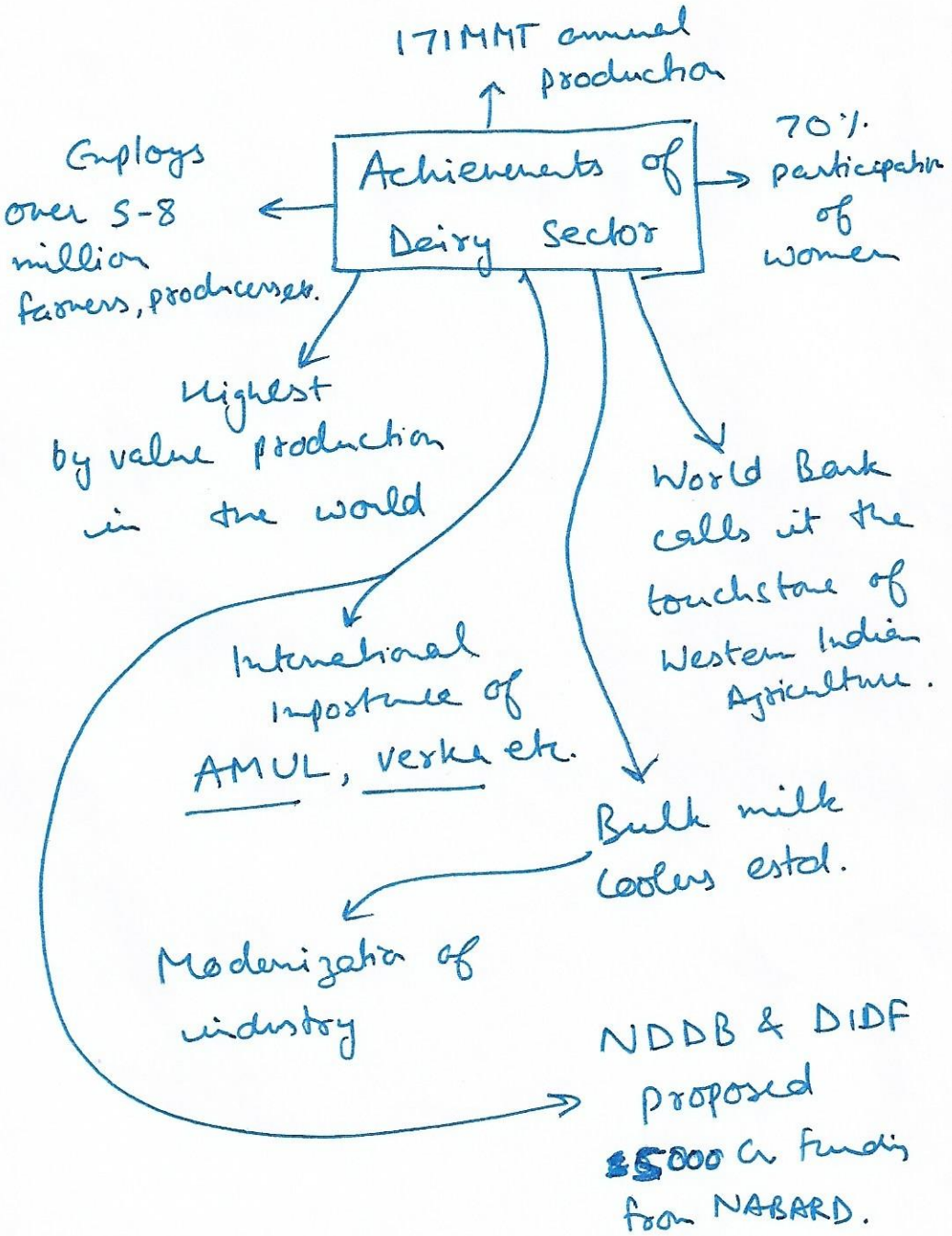
☆ IMPORTANCE :

① Demand : traditional importance of milk & milk products like butter, ghee, lassi, curd is high in India since time immemorial.

② Allied sector importance - it supports other sectors like sweets, packaging, chocolate etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Livestock : India accounts for over 13% of global livestock which makes the sector a front runner.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

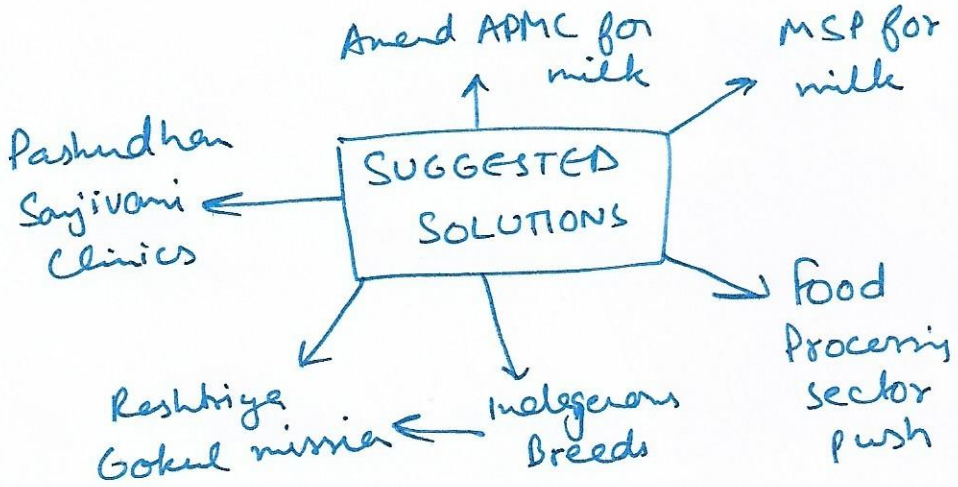
★ Overproduction has caused some problems

- Storage of over 30% milk post-production
- Falling demand from Europe.
- Inadequate linkages between production & processing

However, there are other problems:

- Skimmed Milk Powder (SMP) sector loss.
- Infrastructure gaps.
- Rising NPAs from agro-processing.

★



We must also follow England's 'Milk crisis' of 1960's-80's as a case study to defeat the effects of overproduction.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. There has been a focus on Textile and Apparels industry in India in recent years. Elaborate the potential of this industry and the challenges that lie in achieving it. What steps have been taken in this regard? **(250 Words) 15**

हाल के वर्षों में भारत में वस्त्र एवं परिधान उद्योग पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया है। इस उद्योग की संभावित क्षमता और उसे हासिल करने में निहित चुनौतियों की सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संबंध में कौन-से कदम उठाए गए हैं?

The textile & apparels industry in India consist of wide varying fibres from cotton, silk, jute, khadi, synthetic to distributed production centres all across the country.

★ POTENTIAL:

① Trade capacity: NITI Aayog chief Rajiv Kumar called a massive $60 bn trade export capacity of textiles by 2030.

② Employment: it will offer jobs to several lakhs of skilled labour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Handicraft & traditional industries can be gauged by the sector.

(4) Women empowerment : about 45% of the sector are women. This will provide them with better livelihood. returns & increase per-capita income.

(5) Financial inclusion will be realized.

★ CHALLENGES :

(1) Urban - rural divide in textile manufacture

(2) Foreign competition from Bangladesh & Vietnam

(3) Handloom vs Powerloom dichotomy.

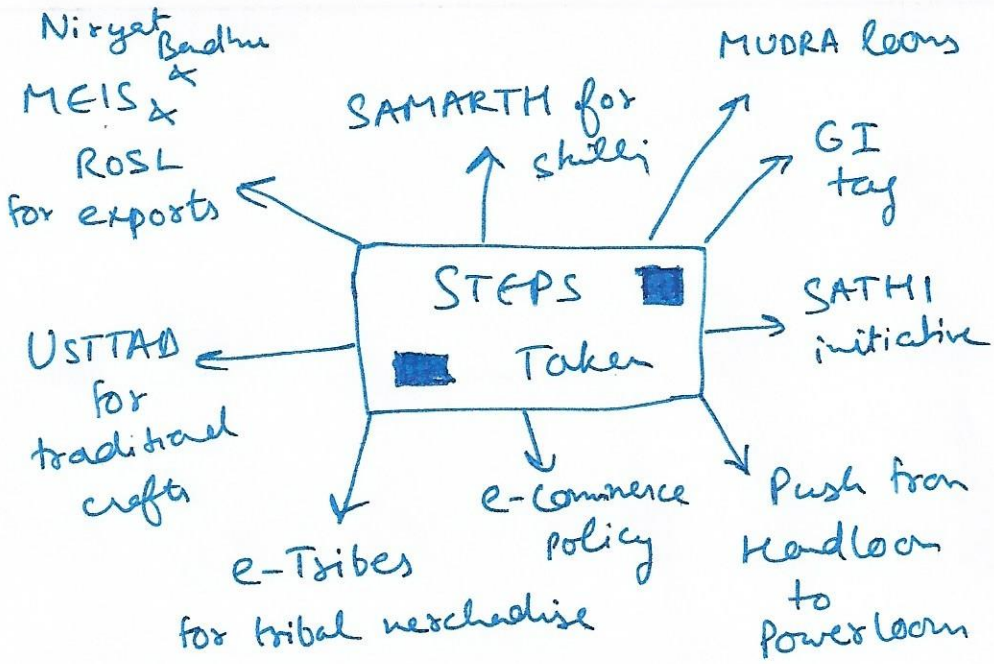
(4) Low access to formal credit.

(5) Loss of traditional leather work, kadhai work etc.

(6) Labour laws are rigid.

(7) FDI flows falling by 8% every year. (Eco. Survey 2016-17).

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



The popularity of weaving, spinning & embroidery of Indian cloth must be asserted from pre-colonial textile industry to modern 'Bharat's Dastkars'.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. How do transportation corridors in biodiversity rich areas impact the wildlife? Examine the current policy framework in this regard. Also, suggest measures to minimise the negative effects while balancing the need for development. **(250 Words) 15**

जैव विविधता से समृद्ध क्षेत्रों में परिवहन गलियारे वन्य-जीवन को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संबंध में वर्तमान नीतिगत ढांचे का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, विकास की आवश्यकता को संतुलित करते समय इसके नकारात्मक प्रभाव को न्यूनतम करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Transportation corridors have been given boost through projects like Bharatmala but their construction in biodiversity zones have led to several negative effects on wildlife.

★ IMPACT ON WILDLIFE:

① Loss of Habitat. eg. over 50 tiger reserves report incidents of shifting of habitats.

② Fragmentation of ecological services. Corridors divide sanctuaries & reserves.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Human - animal conflict. over 200 cases of road kills & deaths reported in Maharashtra alone.

(4) Migration of large species especially Elephants.

★ CURRENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

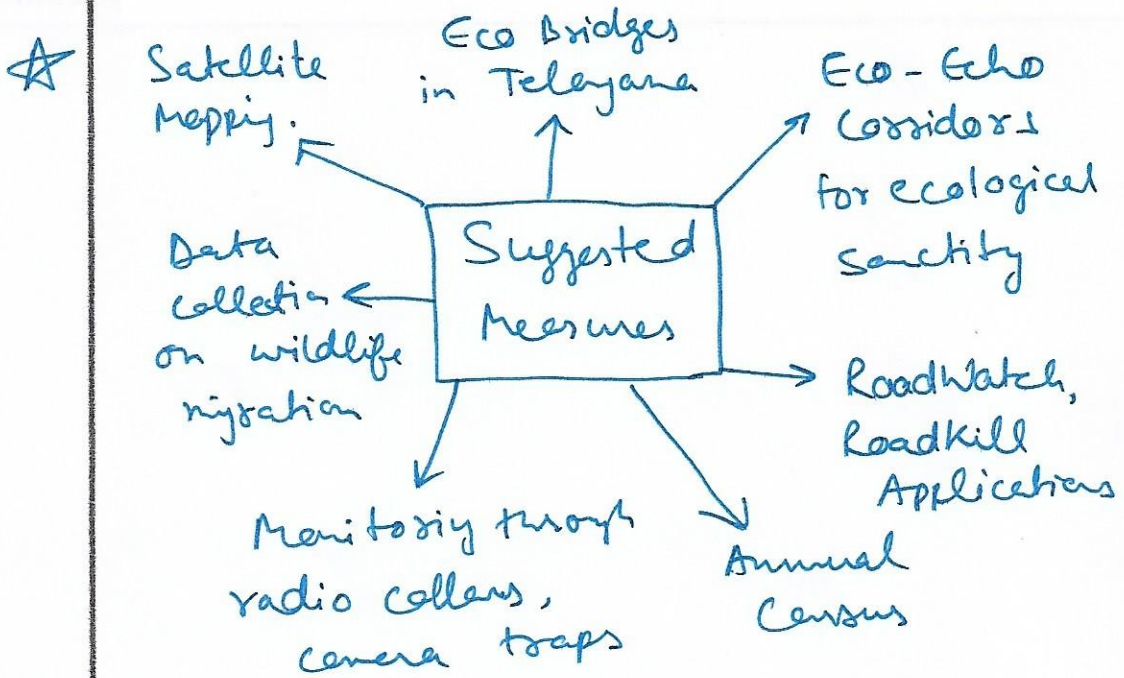
Positives:

- acknowledges human-animal conflict
- legislations of Forest Act, 1980, & Wildlife Protection Act 1972 & EPA, 1986.

Negatives:

- Static approach of creating reserves, national parks as opposed to dynamic nature of wildlife.
- fails to gather & analyze data sets of national reserves.
- ill-equipped forest professionals.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Moreover, collaboration between MoEFCC & MORTH is the need of the hour to align eco-corridors from having economic corridors.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The potential of technology to aid farmers in increasing productivity as well reducing susceptibility to climate change remains underutilized. Identify the reasons for the same and suggest measures to improve technological penetration in agriculture. **(250 Words) 15**

उत्पादकता में वृद्धि के साथ-साथ जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति सुभेद्यता को कम करने हेतु किसानों की सहायता करने के लिए प्रौद्योगिकी की क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और कृषि में प्रौद्योगिकी प्रसार में सुधार हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Agricultural Extension is the process of giving technology for increasing productivity & profitability of farmers. However, there have been several limitations to its success.

☆ • Increasing productivity by tech.
- better seeds & fertilizers
- better laser-beds & levelling of farm.
- farm mechanization

• Resilience to Climate Change.
- drought resistant seeds
- sea-farming & coastal cultivation.
- Sustainable Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) proposed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by Arvind Subramanian in Eco. Survey 2017-18.

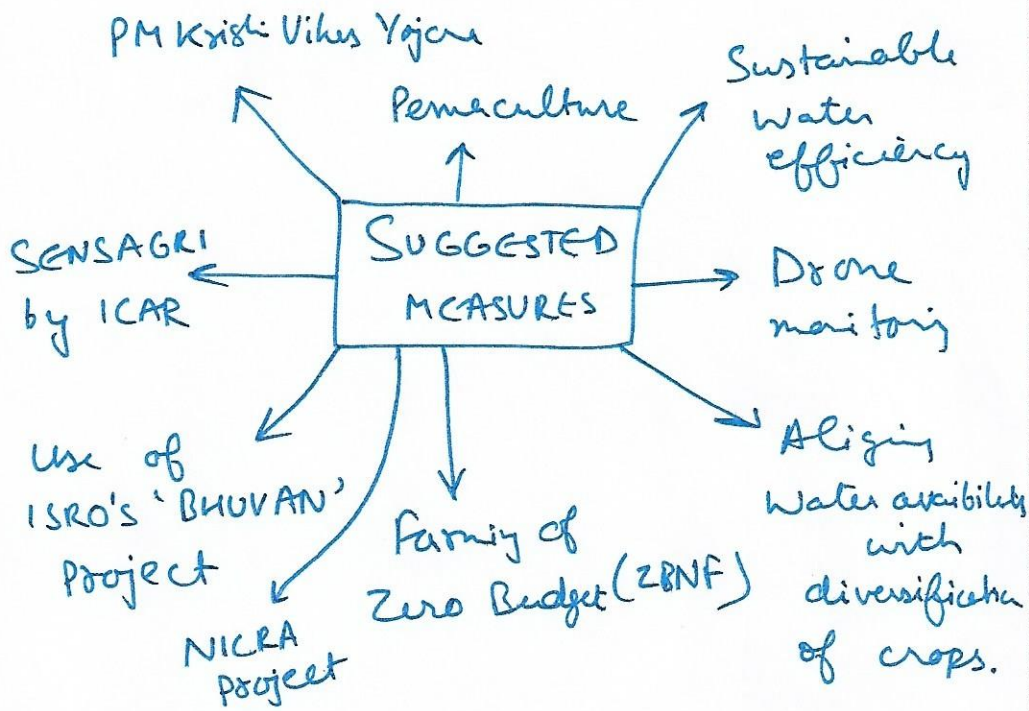
☆

REASONS FOR UNDER UTILIZATION OF TECH. IN FARMING

- Farming Structure: (over 71% are small & marginal)
- Subsidies for only fertilizer & seeds & not machinery
- Over dependence on traditional practices
- Low level of skilling
- 45% of area is irrigated and ~~only~~ 55% rainfed
- Unscientific cultivation (eg. Sugarcane & Rice take 25% area & 60% water)
- Food grain biased production
- Lack of Awareness

NITI Aayog's Good Practices Resource book highlights the 'inertia' of farmers to adopt technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Hanumantha Rao Committee and Parthasarathy Committee analyzed technical potential in agriculture of drought and watershed areas respectively. These must be considered.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What is Intelligent Transportation System (ITS)? Explaining the need of ITS in India, identify the challenges in deploying it. **(250 Words) 15**

कुशल परिवहन व्यवस्था (इंटेलिजेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन सिस्टम: ITS) क्या है? भारत में ITS की आवश्यकता की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके परिनियोजन में आने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Intelligent Transportation System is defined as advanced mobility mechanism in urban transport that caters to needs of public by enforcing last-mile connectivity & faster movement.

Examples: Pod Taxi, Robert Buses, Low-pressure vacuum capsules.

★ NEED FOR ITS IN INDIA

(1) Increasing urbanization will lead to stress on conventional transport.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) High congestion on roads due to rise in income & automobiles.

(3) Climate change must be mitigated by using ITS which has less emissions.

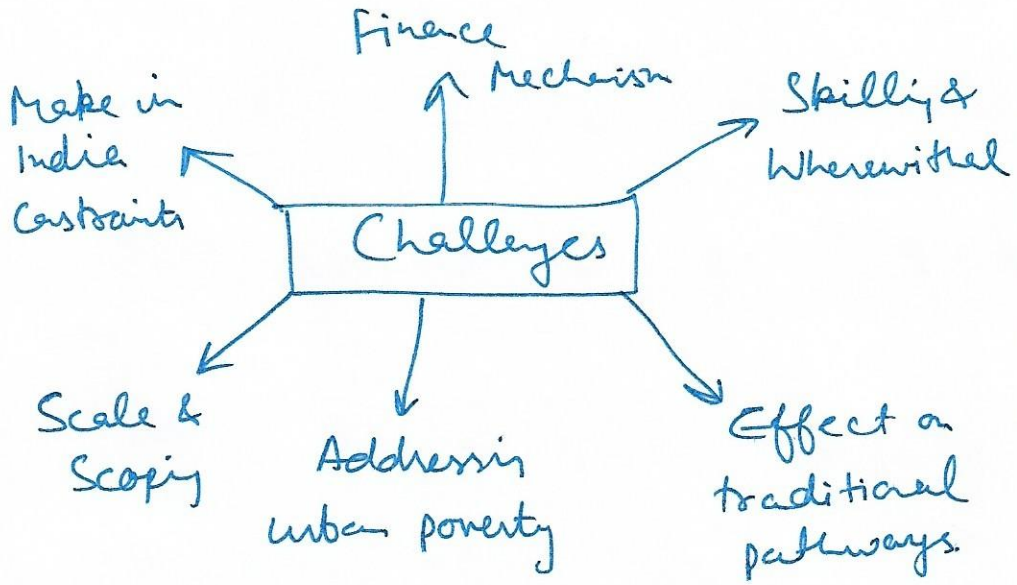
(4) Inefficiency of suburban railways & delayed bus departures will be dealt with.

(5) Collaboration with foreign companies eg. Shinkansen Bullet Train of Japan.

(6) Transfer of technology will lead to ease of doing business.

(7) It will have a positive effect on sustainable urbanization.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Tesla's collaboration with Andhra Pradesh & Virgin Atlantic's Mumbai project are signs of impending ITS services.

Rajadhyaksha committee on Pod taxi should make realistic account of the issue.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explain the concept and significance of Data Localisation. Also discuss its limitations in strengthening law enforcement efforts in the context of Srikrishna Committee report and the draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018. **(250 Words) 15**

डेटा लोकलाइजेशन की अवधारणा और महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, श्रीकृष्णा समिति की रिपोर्ट और ड्राफ्ट पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन बिल, 2018 के संदर्भ में कानून प्रवर्तन प्रयासों को सुदृढ़ करने में इसकी सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localization is defined as the recording of data and saving it on servers that exist within the boundaries of the country. It prevents data colonization & enhances state control over misuse by private data firms.

Recent meetings of MeITy with Google, Microsoft, Facebook have forwarded this demand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ By saving data within international boundaries, govts can access national data that otherwise would've been sold to other players.

→ Examples:

- Cambridge Analytica case of selling data for political gains.
- Edward Snowden case of snooping & data sharing.
- Free basics of Facebook – an inherent violation of Net Neutrality.

★ LIMITATIONS:

① Law enforcement and private data sharing have wide gaps in terms of linkage & processing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) International service providers may be hesitant to obey legal proceedings

(3) Complexity of rules will hamper ease of doing business.

(4) It will discourage foreign investment as well as domestic innovation.

→ Srikrishna Committee on Data Protection mandates data localization.

But → it lacks specific conditions
→ comprehensive policy measures
→ mode of implementation
and, → incentives to data firms.

There is a need to integrate suggestions of Nanachandra Comm. on cybersecurity and AK Bhagava Comm. on Net Neutrality with AP Shah's guidelines on privacy & Personal Data Protection Bill, 2018 for better outcomes.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What is the link between illegal immigration and national security? In this context, critically discuss the exercise of creating a National Register of Citizens in Assam. **(250 Words) 15**

अवैध आप्रवासन और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के मध्य क्या संबंध है? इस संदर्भ में, असम में नागरिकों के राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर को तैयार करने की क़वायद की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Illegal immigration is caused by several factors such as persecution, disaster, economic opportunity as well as illicit trade of organized crime and these lead to hinding the National Security of the host country.

→ Illegal immigrants put stress on domestic resources.

→ Leading to social unrest & insecurity among local populace.

→ Immigrants don't have documentation & thus are not on police radar - causing harm to national security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Counterfeiting of currency, human trafficking and petty crimes increased by 21% in case of refugees in 2016-17 says NCRB.

☆ The NATIONAL REGISTER OF CITIZENS (NRC), 1950-51 is being updated in Assam as per the Assam Accord, 1985 to set a deadline for immigration till 24th March 1971.

- Positives:
  - Comprehensive data collection
  - identification of immigrants.
  - better understanding of demography.
  - analysis of population-to-resources ratio.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- LIMITATIONS :

- Dubious documentation by refugees.
- deletion of genuine citizens.
- Social unrest & hatred
- negative media coverage.
- uncertainty regarding their future.

The Hojela Committee must work closely with SC guidelines to determine a positive outcome of NRC process.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1153)

Name of Candidate	VIKRAM GREWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	140631
Center	ONLINE	Date	25-08-18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Highlighting the issues faced in BOT and EPC models of infrastructure investment, explain how HAM can address these. **(150 words) 10**

अवसंरचना निवेश के BOT एवं EPC मॉडल के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए व्याख्या कीजिए कि HAM इनका किस प्रकार समाधान कर सकता है।

According to World Bank's report India needs over $460 bn infrastructure investment by 2030 to maintain its tag of fastest growing economy. BOT and EPC are primarily used models for PPP (public private partnership) projects.

☆ Issues

With BOT (Build - operate - transfer)	With EPC (engineering - procurement - construction)
• More risk transfer to private participant.	• More risk taken by government.
• Delayed clearances.	• Source material not certified or of best quality.
• Dangers of high pricing for consumers	

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• High loss to the private player in case of low turnout.	• Slow process and red tapism in the construction phase.

★ HAM : Hybrid Annuity Model combines the positive aspects of EPC and BOT models to achive :-

(i) equal risk sharing : private player to be given 40% through annuities and recover 60% after completion.

(ii) efficient allocation of resources: as construction permits and clearances will be done by State and procurement and development done by Private firm.

(iii) Expansive application : it can be used in road, railway projects as well as STPs in Namami Gange Project.

Thus, HAM must be embraced further as per Deepak Parekh committee.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Investment rate has declined from the growth rate at 36% in 2000-01 to 27% in 2015-16.

★ REASONS :

- Global Financial Crisis of 2008 rendered large scale market volatility.
- Oil prices fluctuation altered investor sentiments time and again.
- Government policies were not welcoming to FDI. Eg: most sectors had limited it to 49%.
- Expansive loans were taken from PSBs thus offsetting investment rate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, some critics not that;
- the investment rate did not notice a gradual or unilateral fall.
- land & labour reforms were being debated but not implemented.

★ STEPS TO REVIVE INVESTMENT

① Bond market: Khan committee suggested growth of corporate bonds.

② Diversification of sectors of investment
eg: new avenues like hedge funds, REITs, InVits.

③ Liberalization of FDI in crucial sectors like defence, e-commerce etc.

④ Land and labour reforms along with structural changes like skill development.

Economic Survey 2017-18 vouches for a comprehensive policy on investment for 2017 - 2022 as well as for long term.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent. **(150 words) 10**
औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The formal sector employment data has been a cause of debate between several economists with respect to the number of sources of data.

- Multiplicity of sources such as NSSO, ESIC, EPFO and studies by private organizations have failed to give a clear picture.
- Continuous formalization of unorganized as well as informalization of organized sector has led to inadequacies in employment mapping.
- A variance of definition of 'organized

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

sector' has led to different views. For eg, according to ESIC-EPFO, formal sector stood at 33% where as Eco. Survey data on GST showed it to be at a growth rate of 51%.

★ STEPS BY GOVERNMENT:

- Amendment to Factories Act, 1948 have been proposed.
- Social security measures undertaken at ESIC & EPFO to measure employment.
- GSTN tracks tax paying 'formal' sector
- NITI Aayog given the task to map and integrate the data.

Raghuram Rajan recently suggested 'employment mapping' through online portals of the labour and employer organizations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the the limitations of the MSP regime.**(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Minimum Support Price (MSP) regime is a mechanism to give price-support to the farmers and protect them from fluctuations of the market.

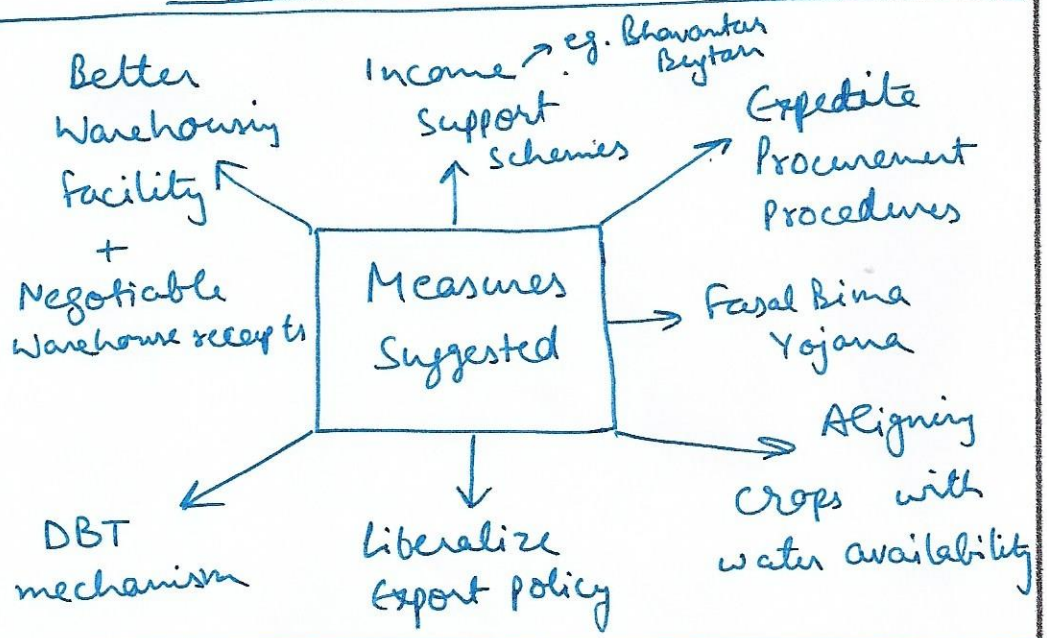
* It is a short term solution as
  - it shields producers in case of inflation
  - guarantees low prices to consumers
  - assures returns to producers with regard to cereals and dozen other yields on seasonal basis.

* However, it causes long term problems that are as follows:-
  - Distorts market mechanism internally as well as globally.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Inefficient procurement system renders farmer in an unsure position for returns.
- Policy is lopsided towards cereals (wheat & rice) thus interfering with cropping patterns.
- Storage facilities being inadequate lead to large post harvest losses.

☆



MS Swaminathan & Dalwai Committee recommendations must be considered.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India's energy mix is far from diversification as 65% is thermal 20% renewable and only 2% nuclear.

★ FACTORS for nation's energy mix:

1. Availability: eg. Coal mines, oil reserves found inland.
2. Feasibility of production of power. eg: Coal is feasible, methanol is not feasible at the moment.
3. Accessibility: eg. Uranium is least accessible within india (0.5%) and thus Kazakhstan supplies it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Government Policies: switching from focus on nuclear to renewable is a latest change in policy.

★ NEED FOR DIVERSIFIED FUEL BASKET:

(1) Increase in population means increasing needs for different sources of power.

(2) Disparately located communities, eg. coastal regions can have geothermal energy & deserts can have wind energy.

(3) Growing instability in Middle east and other external factors affect dependence on oil & gas.

(4) Diversity leads to security in energy.

India must pursue its 320 GW Renewable of 800GW installed capacity target by 2030.

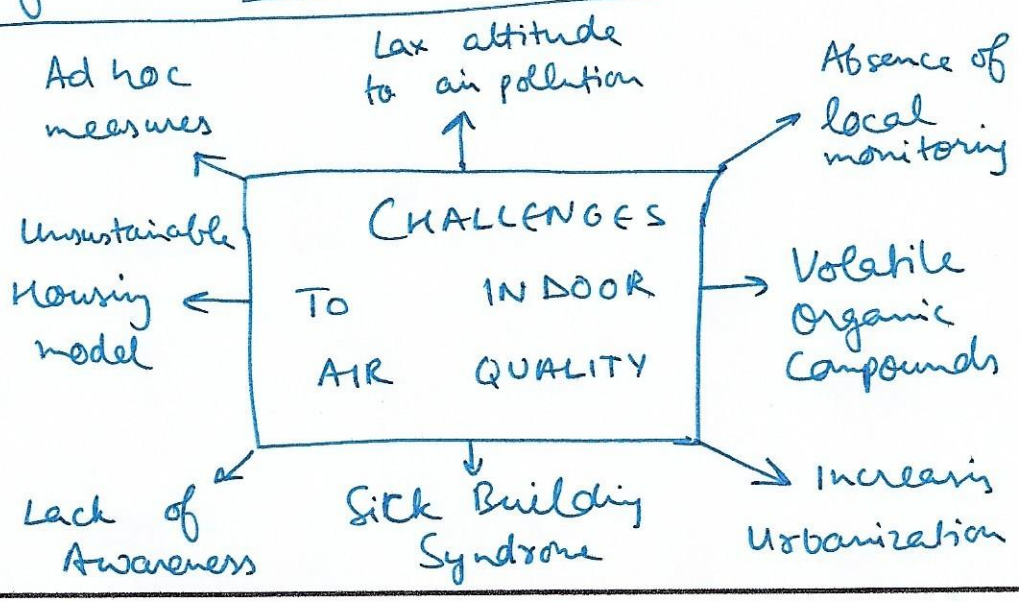
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Air quality in Indian households, especially in rural areas, is lethal due to a number of factors. In this context, highlighting the challenges faced in improving indoor air quality, enumerate the measures that can be taken to address them. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय घरों में, विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, वायु की गुणवत्ता कई कारकों से प्राणघातक है। इस संदर्भ में, घरों के भीतर वायु की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उनसे निपटने हेतु अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

WHO report ranked 14 Indian cities to be among top 20 most polluted cities of the world.

Air quality in Indian households and rural areas is lethal due to high industrial pollution, automobile exhaustion, unsustainable agrarian practices and failure of implementation of curative measures.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MEASURES :

1. Comprehensive data collection and analysis for regular monitoring. eg. NAAQS, NAQI etc.
2. City-based mechanisms of remediation and prevention. eg. SAFAR in Pune.
3. National Police on Clean Air required.
4. National Clean Air Programme and GRAP must be implemented in letter and spirit.

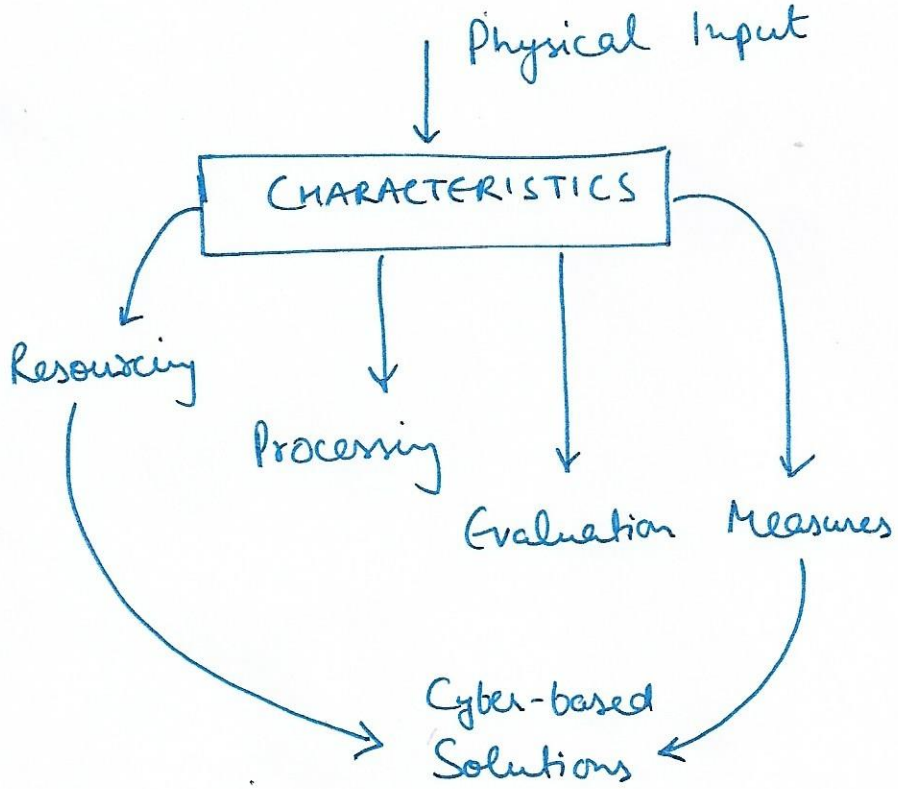
The Male Declaration on Air Pollution must be adhered to by the authorities.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the characteristics and applications of Cyber Physical systems. Also, enumerate the various objectives of the Cyber Physical Systems programme recently launched by the government. **(150 words) 10**

साइबर भौतिक प्रणालियों (साइबर फिजिकल सिस्टम) की विशेषताओं और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा आरंभ किए गए साइबर भौतिक प्रणाली कार्यक्रम के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Cyber Physical Systems are integrated systems of computed and physical components. These include digital assessment of land, water, air resources and much more.



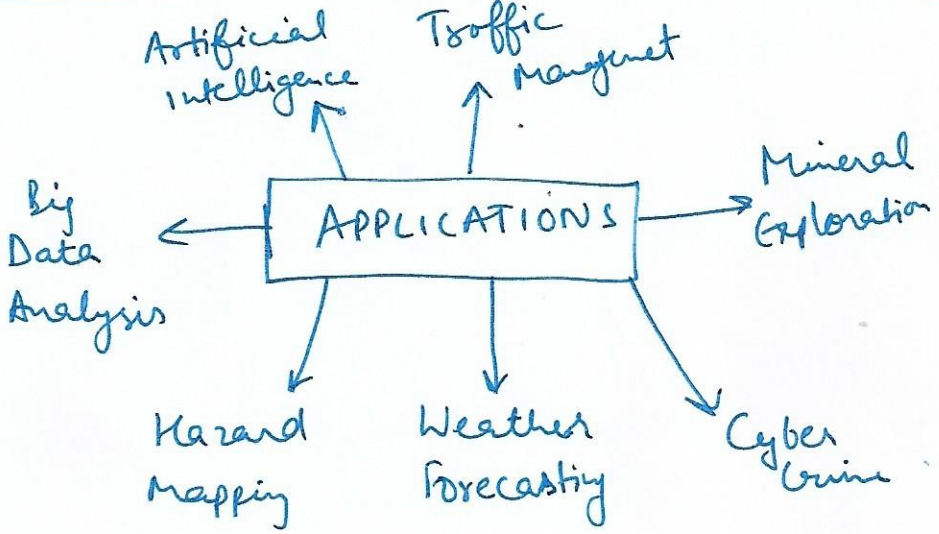
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ Govt's Cyber Physical Systems Prog.

The objectives are:-

- Gauging talent and skilling youth for CPS.
- Centres of excellence between university and CPS industry.
- Linkages between students & CPS operators

★



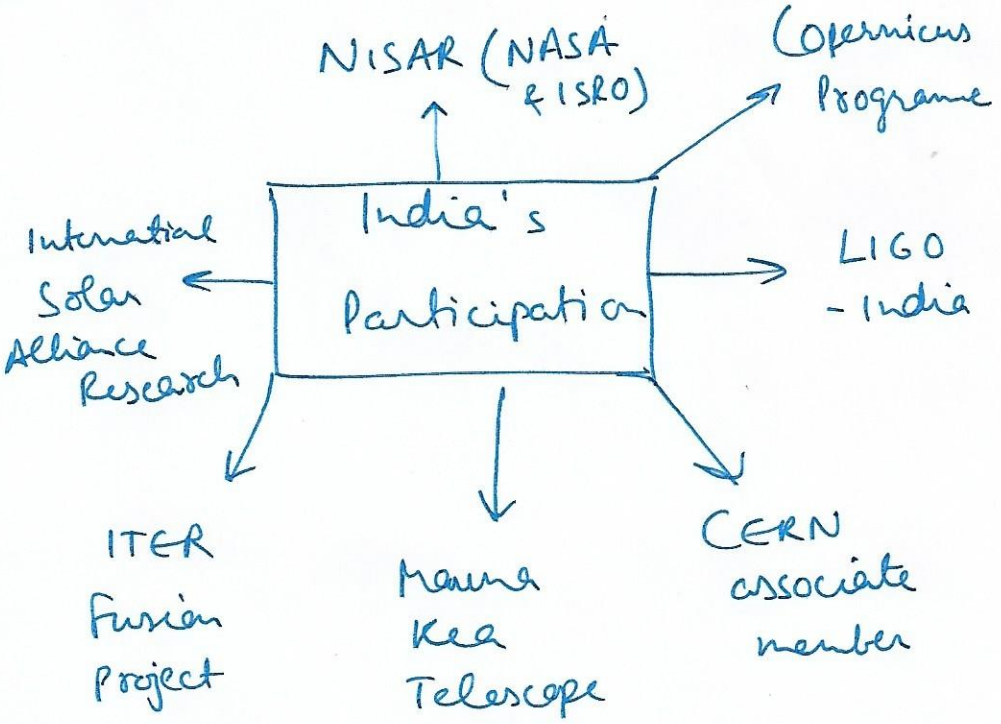
The 'Adam' Project of Microsoft uses CPS efficiently. India must analyze its usage and application for future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. India needs to collaborate and participate in international scientific projects in order to place itself as a major player in cutting edge research. Discuss in the light of ongoing global mega science projects. **(150 words) 10**

कटिंग एज रिसर्च में स्वयं को एक प्रमुख प्रतिभागी के रूप में स्थापित करने हेतु भारत को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक परियोजनाओं (इंटरनेशनल साइंटिफिक प्रोजेक्ट्स) में सहयोग करने और भाग लेने की आवश्यकता है। वर्तमान में वैश्विक स्तर पर जारी मेगा साइंस प्रोजेक्ट्स के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

International Scientific Projects have become opportunities for integration of global science and collaboration of experts as well as governments of nations.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India needs to participate in such projects because :-

1. Access to latest technology through such global projects.
2. Transfer of state-of the art scientific processes eg. Neutrino observation & gravitational waves observatory.
3. Diplomatic collaboration through alternative tracks and P2P exchange.
4. India's talent pool is huge and a skilled diaspora means better cooperation.
5. Wide returns in future. Eg. India's space programme of 1950s-60s is benefitting us today with collaboration with EU & NASA etc.

Thus, India must try to focus on STEM and increase its collaborating capacity in Science projects.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Deployment of central armed forces in states has been a contentious issue. Mention the issues involved and suggest some remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

राज्यों में केंद्रीय सशस्त्र बलों की तैनाती एक विवादास्पद मुद्दा रहा है। इसमें सम्मिलित मुद्दों का उल्लेख कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Central Armed Forces are deployed by the Union government in states to control the law-order situation and maintain peace & security during fear of conflict & retaliation.

☆ ISSUES INVOLVED :

① Use of Art. 365 & 356 to impose CAPF protection in states is seen as breach of centre's morality.

② 'Anti-federalism' tendencies are witnessed by such deployment.

③ Daily life and normal routine of city life are obstructed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Functioning of the state government is disrupted.

(5) Sense of fear and uneasiness among locals when such personnels are deployed regularly.

★ REMEDIAL MEASURES:

(1) Permission of state must be sought.

(2) Malafide intentions must be struck down through judicial scrutiny.

(3) Strengthening of local police.

(4) Modernization and police reforms across the nation will help.

Sarkaria & Punchi commission reports must be considered regarding the centre-state relations with respect to this issue.

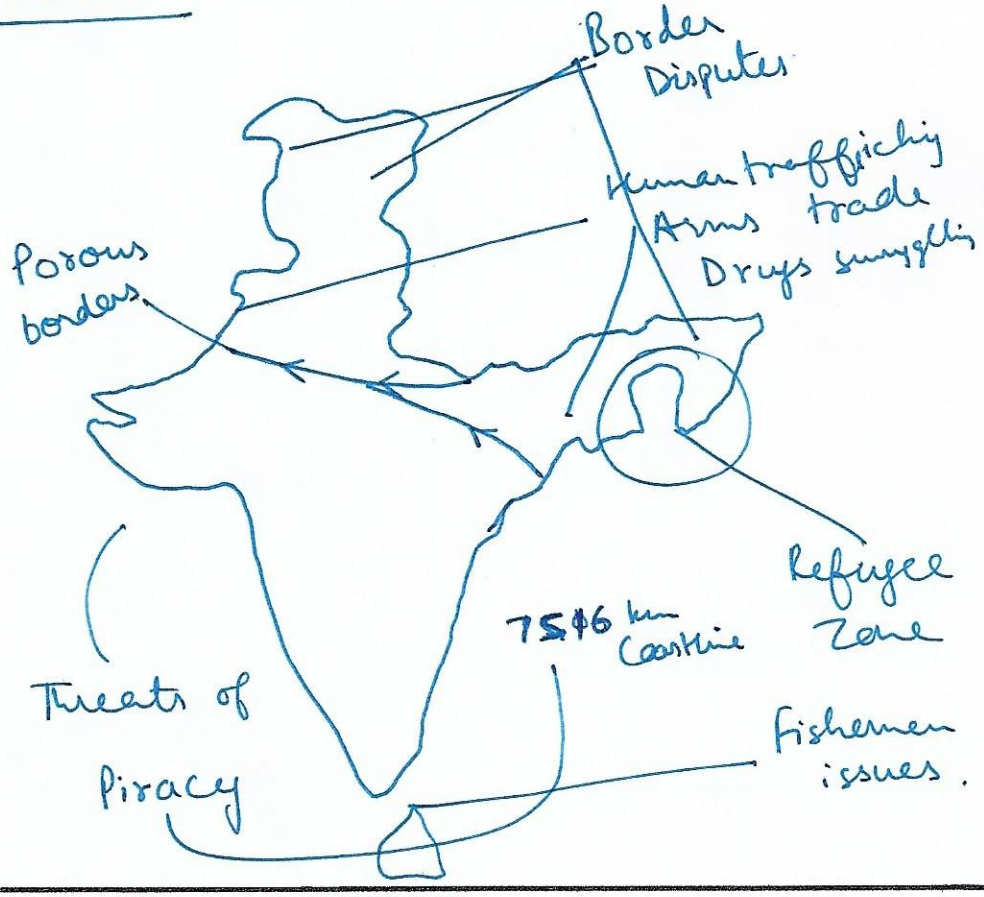
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. In what ways does the physiography of India pose a challenge to its counter-terrorism efforts? What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत की भूआकृति किस प्रकार इसके आतंकवाद विरोधी प्रयासों के समक्ष एक चुनौती प्रस्तुत करती है? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

The multiplicity of geographical features of India pose several strategic, logistical and social challenges to its counter terrorism efforts.

CHALLENGES:



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

To deal with these challenges the following can be done:-

1. Institutional mechanism of monitoring the borders through bilateral engagement.
2. Structures of surveillance like CIBMS and BPG (Border Protection Grid)
3. Capacity building of personnel at the coastline as well as border.
4. Technology: ISRO-aided projects for monitoring infiltration and terror camps.

The Shekatkar committee reforms can help build Army's responsiveness to physiographic impediments to counter terrorism.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Enhancing private infrastructure spending and revival of stalled projects is critical to the success of Bharatmala Pariyojana. Discuss. Also enumerate measures taken by the government to revive stalled projects on National Highways. **(250 words) 15**

निजी अवसंरचना व्यय में वृद्धि एवं अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं का पुनरुद्धार भारतमाला परियोजना की सफलता हेतु महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से संबद्ध अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं के पुनरुद्धार के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Bharatmala Pariyojana is a scheme for building road infrastructure across India by Ministry of Roadways, Transport and Highways.

★ PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE SPENDING:

- The scheme visualizes building of Feeder Routes, Inter-Highway Corridors, Border Roads as well as greenfield projects. To aid such a large canvas of road construction private investment & infrastructure is need of the hour. Moreover,

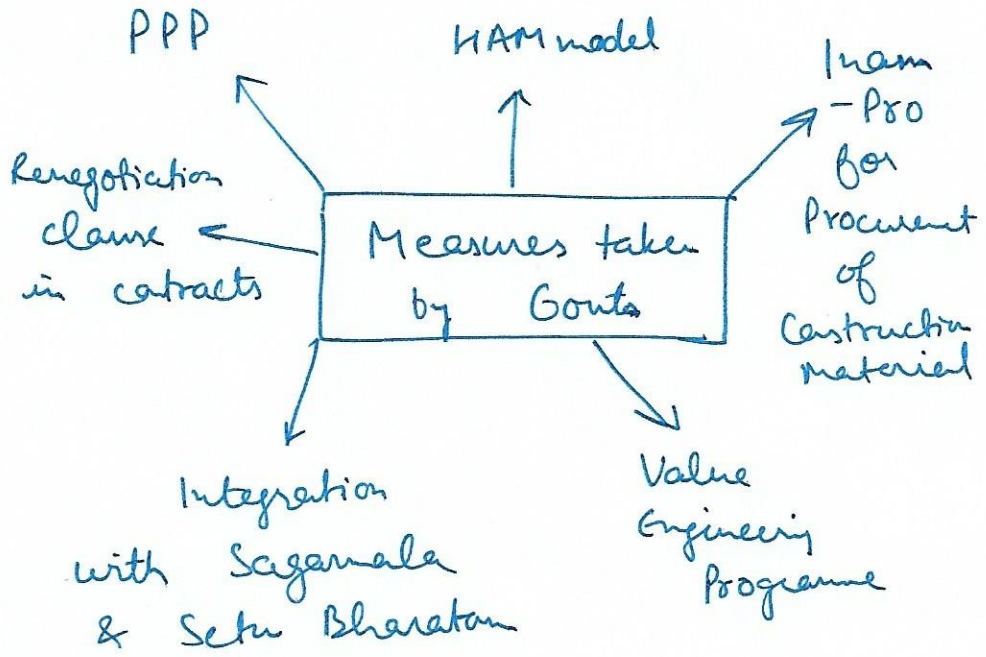
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- latest technology and efficiency will only be gained through participation of private sector.
- construction in remote areas on the borders & coast will require private participation.

★ REVIVAL OF STALLED PROJECTS:

- Brownfield projects will be undertaken
- The erstwhile 'Golden Quadrilateral' has several stalled construction which will be resumed.
- Old unachieved targets of road construction will be reviewed & reset.
- Institutional capacity and optimal use of resources will be possible only through revival of stalled projects.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



Road safety & standards according to Brasilia Declaration & Rakesh Mohan committee must be considered.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recently RBI said that the projected Non-performing Assets (NPAs) are set to rise to 12% and net 11 lakh crore by 2019.

- Stressed Assets committee headed by Sunil Mehta noted that the rise in NPAs is due to:-
  (i) institutional failure of banks.
  (ii) absence of monitoring mechanism.
  (iii) bad economic policies eg. Loan waiver.
  (iv) false 'writing off' policy of banks.
  (v) inadequate data on specific sectors contributing to NPA rise.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Twin Balance Sheet (TBS) syndrome has grown due to less profitability and more liability burden of Banks & corporate sector.

- Access to credit has also declined and thus investment and loan sectors are witnessing a downward spiral causing stalled projects.

- Bank frauds like PNB scam, IDBI misrepresentation etc. are alienating investors and customers causing a domino effect on capital flight and economic growth.

☆ Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC) has immense potential in mitigating this crisis :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- time bound approach. (180 days)
- applies to individuals, companies, LLPs etc.
- structured, unified resolution code.
- liquidation and recovery both considered.

However, it needs to grapple with issues:-

- flexibility/rigidity of Insolvency Resolution Professional's plan.
- infighting between lenders.
- rationalization of lenders' claims.

A recent inter-creditor agreement can improve IBC's working. Integrating it with RERA will also be beneficial.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlight the importance of MSME sector in India's economy. Also, identifying the challenges, suggest some policy recommendations to ensure their sustenance and competitive growth. **(250 words) 15**

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में MSME क्षेत्रक के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, चुनौतियों की पहचान करते हुए उन्हें संपोषित करने और उनके प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक वृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कुछ नीतिगत अनुशंसाओं का सुझाव दीजिए।

The MSME sector is defined as a sector of firms having turnovers of the benchmarks 5 crore, 75 crore and 250 crore (Micro, Small, Medium) respectively.

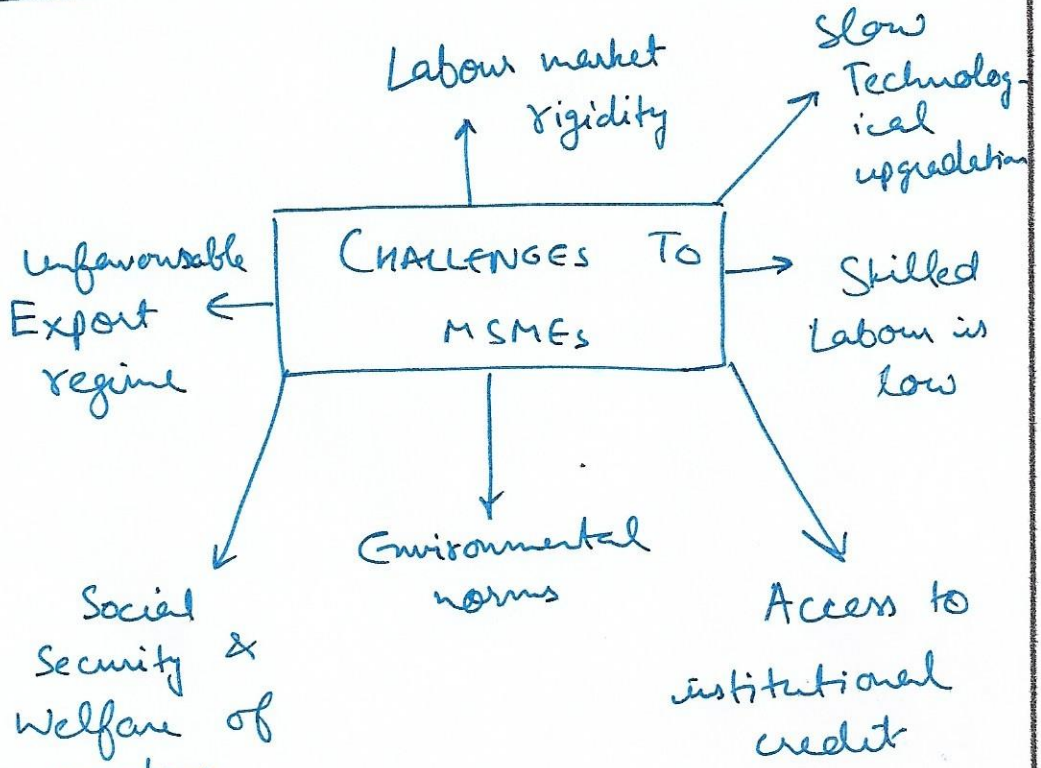
☆ IMPORTANCE OF MSME Sector:

1. Contributes 35% to GDP.
2. Contributes 30% to employment.
3. Over 45% of exports from India are from MSMEs.
4. MSMEs are the hubs of innovation and technology at grass-roots level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) They are the basis of entrepreneurship and inclusive development in the country.

☆



☆ · Govt has undertaken some measures like:

- ZED (zero effect, zero defect)
- ASPIRE - SFURTI
- TREAD
- PM Employment Generation Prog.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ Other suggested policy recommendations:-

(a) Land reforms for better business ecosystem.

(b) Land leasing, contract farming for better integration with agro-based MSMEs.

(c) Extension of PSL norms for lending.

(d) SANKALP & STRIVE-like skill dev. schemes.

Prabhat Kumar Committee

recommendations on MSMEs must also be looked into to achieve the targeted 35% growth by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Going forward, the allied sectors will play a critical role in increasing the resilience and improving economic returns in agriculture. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आगामी समय में, संबद्ध क्षेत्रक कृषि में लचीलापन बढ़ाने एवं आर्थिक प्रतिफल में सुधार लाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएंगे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Allied sectors are the ancillary or alternative components within the fold of agriculture. These include

- fisheries & Marine production
- Silviculture & agro-forestry
- Horticulture & floriculture.
- Livestock & poultry farming.

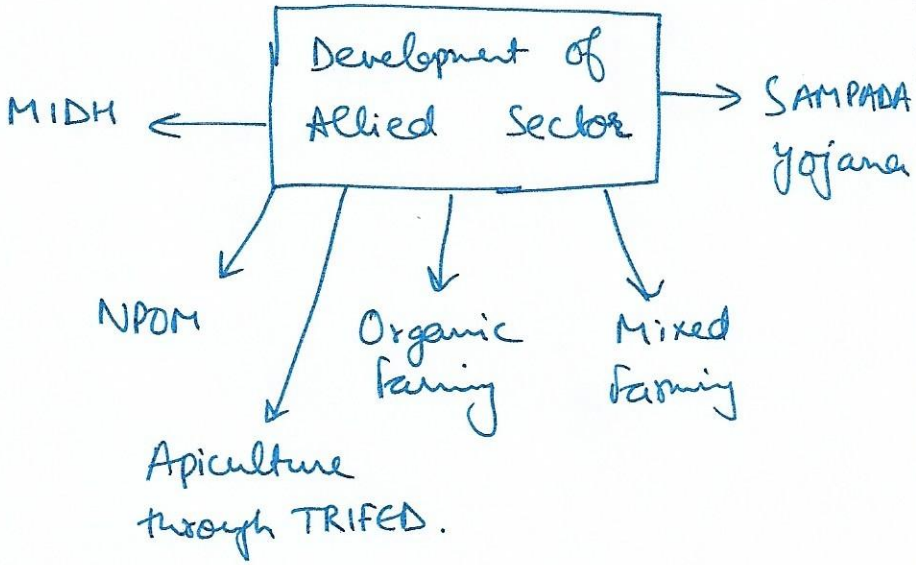
The above constitute 23% of agro-production by volume. There are other components in which India has not achieved much development.

The Allied sector will be of critical importance in increasing

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Resilience :
  - Diversification of cropping pattern
  - Better adaptability of soil conditions.
  - Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) views allied sector as a significant part.
  - Seeds, pesticides, irrigation will be holistically improved.
- Economic returns :
  - Variety of products will lead to more returns for farmers.
  - different communities will profit.
    eg. foresters in North East
    fishermen of South India.
  - Food processing will complement the sector to increase output.
  - it will increase credibility of farmers and their ability to access institutional credit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



India is collaborating with developed allied sector countries like Israel to promote the entrepreneurial potential of farmers and double their income by 2022.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) is defined as the ratio of certified seeds being used on the farmland in place of traditional saved seeds. MS Swaminathan panel calls for increasing SRR to achieve better profitability.

★ There are chiefly 3 types of seeds:-

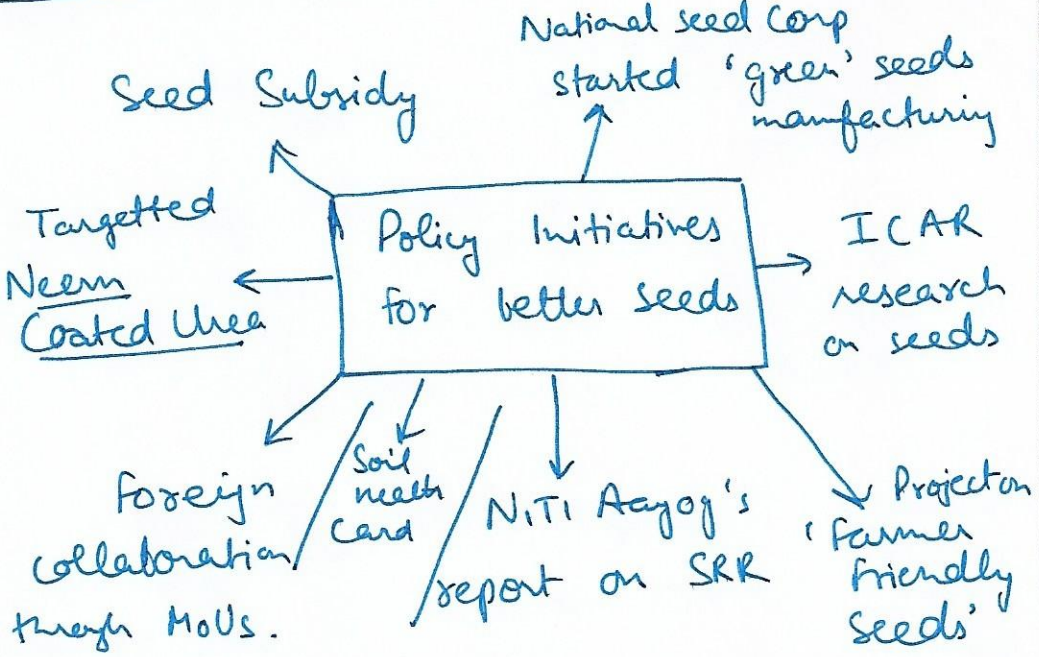
- Breeder seeds: these are traditional seeds that farmers save from their farms post-harvest. These are not adequately nutritious and may fail to give good yield.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Foundation Seeds : these are treated seeds that are made by application of biofortification methods usually by seed manufacturers.

- Certified seeds : National Seed Corporation makes and certifies these seeds and sells them at subsidised rates to farmers. These also may include GM seeds like Bt Cotton.

★



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Seed industry can further be made efficient by introducing better hybridization techniques and GM seeds in future.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. While overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away in India, what we need are better infrastructure and more effective crowd-control measures. Comment. Also, briefly enumerate NDMA guidelines for crowd management. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारत में सार्वजनिक स्थलों पर अत्यधिक भीड़भाड़ को कम नहीं किया जा सकता है, तथापि हमें बेहतर अवसंरचना और अधिक प्रभावी भीड़-नियंत्रण उपायों की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भीड़ प्रबंधन के लिए NDMA के दिशानिर्देशों को संक्षेप में सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The problem of overcrowding has led to several accidents and deaths at public places in the last decade.

Eg: Shabarimala stampede, Elphinstone bridge collapse in Mumbai etc.

☆ Overcrowding in public places cannot be wished away because of :-

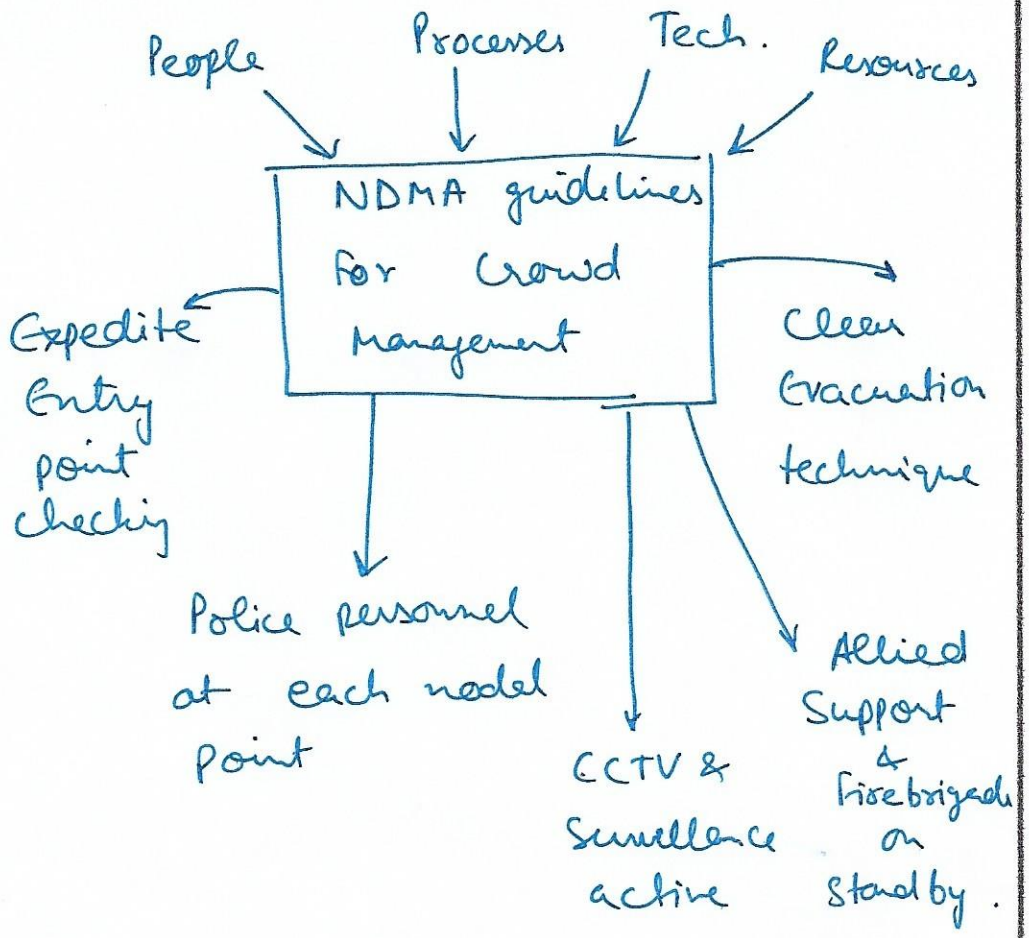
- population explosion
- increasing urbanization
- highly religious character of society
- concept of hero-worship
- prevalence of rallys, democratic politics and elections.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- We need a better infrastructure that would involve the following:-
  - comprehensive outlay of plan
  - approval by municipal authorities
  - consideration of dangers & hazards vis-a-vis fires, water etc.
  - easily conspicuous exit mechanism
- Better crowd control measures are also needed :-
  - understanding crowd mentality
  - option of online booking of ceremonies.
  - gauging drones and UAV technology.
  - teaching disaster management at school.
  - holistic evacuation procedure.

★ To offset such dangers of overcrowding NDMA has issued:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)



The NIDM report in 2015 highlighted capacity building and grievance redressal to be focussed on for better crowd control. These must be reviewed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Processing and safe disposal of garbage must replace the current model of landfills in order to transform our cities to being 'smart'. Elucidate. In this context, analyse the reasons for failure of waste management policies in India. **(250 words) 15**

हमारे शहरों को 'स्मार्ट' बनाने के लिए भूमिभराव (लैंडफिल) के वर्तमान मॉडल को अपशिष्ट के प्रसंस्करण और सुरक्षित निपटान से प्रतिस्थापित किया जाना चाहिए। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नीतियों की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India produces 62 MMT of waste annually and only 60% of this is correctly processed and disposed.

★ - The current model of 'land fills' is a medieval concept that does not align with our present needs.

- Land fills cause air pollution, pathetic sanitation & hygeine conditions.

- These places pose grave danger to life and property surrounding it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg. Deonar land fill fire that killed a dozen people.

- Processing and safe disposal of waste is the need of the hour. Remediation techniques, source segregation and sustainable waste recycling will be way more effective than ugly land ~~lif~~ fills that make a city look 'dirty' rather than 'smart'.

☆ REASONS FOR FAILURE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES :

- Absence of waste collection mechanism. Manual scavengers still work in 65% of households.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- No segregation of waste makes it dangerous when the mixed waste is dumped together.
- Municipal bodies have failed to devise a common policy that integrates outskirts, rural areas & urban households.

However,
Kasturirangan Committee gives several insights to better solid waste management with
- capacity building
- gaging technology for monitoring
- pyrolysis / incineration etc.

Alapuzha model of waste management was praised by UNEP. This must be followed by other cities as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. What do you understand by TRIPS plus provisions being advocated by developed countries outside the WTO based TRIPS agreement? Do you think India should show some flexibility and incorporate certain TRIPS plus provisions in its IPR regime? **(250 words) 15**

विकसित देशों द्वारा WTO आधारित ट्रिप्स (TRIPS) समझौते से बाहर अनुशंसित किए जा रहे ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या आपके विचार से भारत को कुछ लचीलापन दिखाना चाहिए एवं अपनी IPR व्यवस्था में कुछ ट्रिप्स-प्लस प्रावधानों का समावेश करना चाहिए?

TRIPS Plus refers to additional provisions regarding IPR regime of WTO based TRIPS. It is bey demanded by developed countries for better protection of their advanced technologies.

Why India should NOT incorporate TRIPS plus.

- TRIPS is equitable & efficient
- It is a developed nation profit mechanism
- Will alienate domestic producers & manufacturers.
- Rijid licensing policies will ensure further.
- Reduce access to Essential technology
- Poor sections will suffer the brunt

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Why India should incorporate TRIPS plus

- Will promote R&D and innovation
- Promote investment by Developed countries.
- Data Exclusivity
- Better transfer of technology in some sectors
- Better market for foreign Diaspora

India already has an efficient IPR regime under TRIPS:-

→ Section 3d of Patents Act prevents evergreening of patents

→ Creative India, Innovative India scheme

→ Atal Innovation Mission

→ TISC and CIPAM.

→ Medicine pricing is pro-poor.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

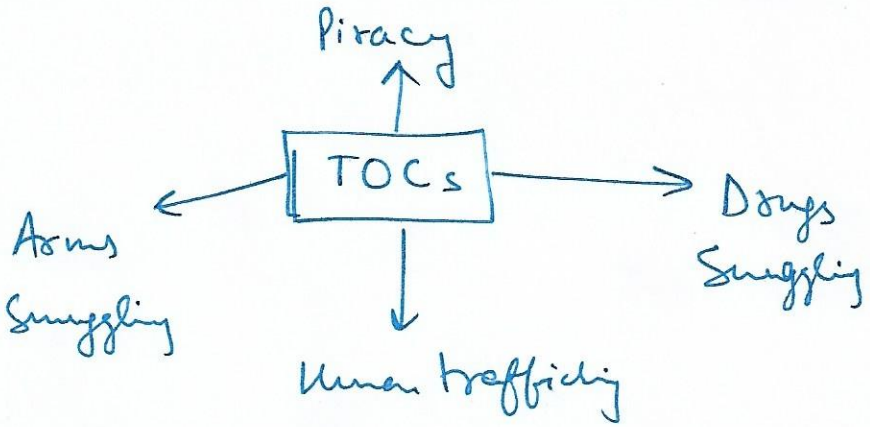
Thus, India is already enroute to becoming an innovation, generic medicine and R&D hub. It should spend more on Science & Tech. rather than incorporating the neo-colonial TRIPS-plus policy.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

Transnational Organized Crime is the cross border illegal and degenerating activity through trade and terrorism that interferes with the local populace in their social as well as economic development.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ DIFFICULTIES :

(1) Enmeshed nature of these activities can be humanly exploitative under the garb of commerce and hence difficult to detect.

(2) Institutional capacity of both countries may differ and thus imbalanced protection of borders may render it difficult to monitor.

(3) TOCs are usually aided by industry and terror outfits, making them difficult to prevent the funding.

(4) Bilateral & unilateral collaboration at UN et al might be not useful ~~to~~ due to the local prevalence and ground level nature of TOCs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

★ Integrated Approach may help in tackling TOCs :-

1. Common legislation between countries can effect speedy prosecution.
2. Collaboration in personnel management along borders can lead to better investigation.
3. Instituted technological platforms will bring countries closer to their borders.
4. Use of satellite imaging across the globe will aid unilateral tackling.

The UNODC resolution on 'Cross-border terror-related crimes' should be reached by consensus at the earliest for more comprehensive TOC tackling.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The Government has adopted a holistic approach built around simultaneous implementation of a security agenda, developmental activities and promotion of good governance to address the Left Wing Extremism in India. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

सरकार ने भारत में वामपंथी उग्रवाद (लेफ्ट विंग एक्सट्रीमिज़्म) से निपटने के लिए सुरक्षा एजेंडे, विकास संबंधी गतिविधियों और सुशासन के प्रचार-प्रसार के समकालिक कार्यान्वयन के चारों ओर निर्मित एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The latest report by Ministry of Home Affairs sighted a decrease in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) by 81% compared to last year.

This has become possible due to several simultaneous initiatives of the union & state govt's.

(1) SECURITY AGENDA

- application of SAMADHAN doctrine
- deployment of CRPF by Union
- deployment of Greyhounds &

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Black Panthers by state govt.

- Modernized equipment eg. Aditya Patrol vehicle.

(2) DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES:

- Rapid Road Transport & Building
- Mobile communication
- USOF aided connectivity towers

(3) GOOD GOVERNANCE

- KVs, Eklavya schools
- Aspirational districts project.
- Forest Rights Act, 2006.
- PESA Act, 1996 implementation

Further reduction of LWE threat can be done by modernization of police force and holding Panchayat elections in LWE areas regularly & efficiently.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)